

THE DAILY PUBLIC LEDGER

Published Daily Except Sunday, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas by the Ledger Publishing Company, Maysville, Kentucky.

Local and Long Distance Telephone No. 46. Office—Public Ledger Building.

Entered at the Maysville, Kentucky, Postoffice as Second-class Mail Matter.

For President—Charles E. Hughes of New York.
For Vice-President—Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana.
For Congressman—A. J. Pennington of Carter County.

HUGHES AND EIGHT HOURS FOR WOMEN

That the protection of women in industry is the protection of the race, and, therefore, a primary duty of the state, was the firmly expressed conviction of Mr. Hughes.

The question confronted him in the case of Miller against Wilson (236, U. S. Reports, page 373), and in Bosley against McLaughlin (236, U. S. Reports, page 385), both of which were argued before the Supreme Court by Louis D. Brandeis, appearing in behalf of the constitutionality of the California statutes under review. In the Miller case, a hotel proprietor had been arrested for requiring a chambermaid to work in his hotel for nine hours a day, in violation of the provision of the law which prohibited the employment of any women "in any manufacturing, mechanical, or mercantile establishment, laundry, hotel, or restaurant, or telephone or telegraph establishment, or office, or by express or transportation company in this state more than eight hours during any one day, or more than forty-eight hours in one week."

Upon the vital question, "whether the restriction have a reasonable relation to a proper purpose," Justice Hughes said that "the recent decisions of this Court upholding other statutes limiting the hours of labor of women must be regarded as decisive. In Miller vs. Oregon (208, U. S. Reports, page 412) . . . the decision was based on considerations relating to woman's physical nature, her maternal functions, and the vital importance of her protection in order to preserve the strength and vigor of the race."

"She is properly placed in a class by herself," said the court in the portion of the opinion in the Miller case quoted by Justice Hughes, "and the legislation designed for her protection may be sustained, even when like legislation is not necessary for men, and could not be sustained. . . . The limitations which this statute places upon her contractual powers. . . are not imposed for her benefit, but largely for the benefit of all."

WHO IS THE FRIEND OF LABOR?

President Wilson on Labor prior to his election as President: "You know what the usual standard of the employee is in our day. It is to give as little as he may for his wages. Labor is standardized by the trades unions, and this is the standard to which it is made to conform. No one is suffered to do more than the average workman can do; in some trades and handicrafts no one is suffered to do more than the least skillful of his fellows can do within the hours allotted to a day's labor, and no one may work out of hours at all or volunteer anything beyond the minimum."

We speak too exclusively of the capitalistic class. There is an other as formidable an enemy to equality of opportunity as it is, and that is the class formed by the labor organizations and leaders of the country."

Governor Hughes on Labor prior to his nomination for President:

"It is a shocking thought that the wage-earners of the country who by their daily toil, make possible the industrial prestige of which we boast, should be subjected through ignorance or indifference to unnecessary peril. The interests of labor are the interests of all the people, and the protection of the earner in the security of his life and health by every practicable means is one of the most sacred trusts of society. It is of the first importance that this obligation should voluntarily be recognized and that every effort should be made to better the lot of industrial employees by making the conditions of their labor decent, wholesome and safe."

"There are some who regard organized labor as a source of strife and menace of difficulty. I regard it as a fine opportunity for the amelioration of the condition of men working with no other purpose than to make the most of themselves and achieve something for their families."

DELIVERING THE GOODS

The Republican Publicity Association, through its President, Hon. Jonathan Bourne, Jr., has given out the following statement at its Washington Headquarters:

"In return for special legislation for the benefit of a comparatively few people and against the interests of the general public, leaders of four labor unions are now endeavoring to deliver the votes of their members to the Wilson administration. With a frankness never before displayed in the barter and sale of votes, labor leaders assert that the administration has used its official power in the interests of these men and urges upon them the duty of delivering the vote. The price has been paid in legislation which provides for an increased wage, and the administration expects the vote to be recorded."

"There is not even a pretense that the wage-increase was for the general welfare. The argument is based upon the fact that there was special legislation for special interests and that those special interests should give the desired reward in 'un stinted measure.'"

"Thus we have an assault upon the purity of elections which no corrupt practices act can reach. We are confronted with the question whether it is the duty of Congress to legislate for the general welfare or for the interests of a few."

"The composite citizen, with no special interests to be served, but with a desire only to promote the general welfare, must decide at the November election whether he sanctions the trade of votes for wage increases, and whether he will endorse an administration that compels the great government of the United States to acknowledge the superior power of the representatives of four labor unions."

MANANA

Out of the war-ridden country of Mexico comes the news of new popularity for the word "Manana." It means "waitful waiting." It gives us food for thought when we hear that every mention of it is the cause of a hearty musical Mexican laugh.

A good front is a good thing in business, but the back must also keep the pace.

HIGH PRICES

To Offset Shortage in Crops, Is Opinion of Leaders of Finance—Talk of Two-Dollar-a-Bushel Wheat Scouted by Holland—Buying Power of Americans Is Feature of Situation.

New York, September 26—There may be some shortage in the crops, but the impression which commonly prevails among the business leaders is that this is likely to be more than made good by the high prices the farmers will receive for them. It would not astonish some of the experts if Indian corn fetches as much as a dollar a bushel. There may not be as much corn for the railroads to haul—although presumably there will be an average crop of Indian corn—but if the high price of a dollar a bushel is reached, then the railroads will be indirectly benefited. The farmers will be in a position to make many purchases of commodities which must be transported from the manufacturing centers to the farming communities.

Occasionally a prediction is made that wheat will command as much as two dollars a bushel, but those who are best informed are persuaded that the highest price for wheat will not be in excess of a dollar and a half a bushel. The entrance of Roumania into the war will have some effect upon the price, although not as much as some of the authorities think. Cotton, also, is to command a high price, and no matter how much the harvests amount to the planters are likely to receive more money for their cotton than in any previous year.

Have Large Surplus Stocks

Of course if there were no European War the shortage of some of the very large war loans. Nearly a billion dollars represents the aggregate of loans of this kind negotiated by American bankers, of whom J. P. Morgan & Co., were the leaders. Almost all of this money has been expended or will be expended in the United States.

The American bankers have gained fine recognition in the financial centers of Europe for the skill with which they have handled original problems, and the ability they have displayed in so financing the needs of the world as substantially to change the United States from the condition of debtor nation to that of a creditor nation. There is now no longer any debt that whatever be the outcome of the European war the United States will have attained a place though not pre-eminently in the sun, at least sufficient to enable the nation to be favorably compared with Great Britain.

The last American securities favorably to feel the effects of American prosperity will be those issued by railroad companies. But it has been observed that within the past week or 10 days financial leaders are of the opinion that, leaving the labor trouble out of consideration, the railroads of the United States will, by the end of this year, find it possible to obtain fresh capital, although, perhaps, not at first the billion dollars a year which Howard Elliott, President of the New Haven Railroad System, says the American railroads will need for ten years if they are to keep faith in the demands for transportation.

Domestic Prosperity Great

One of the features of the present-day situation which is spoken of with gratification is the demonstration of the unprecedented buying power of the American people. Some of them have recently invested in securities dealt in upon the floor of the New York Stock Exchange, and the presumption is that before the end of the year the public will, as the saying is, be in the market.

All the indications point to renewed and very heavy buying of munitions of war. The United States must purchase heavily of commodities of this kind. One of the best estimates is that within 12 months at least \$1,000,000,000 more will have been expended in the United States, both by our own Government and by the belligerent nations, for munitions of war.

Another reason given for the confidence in the maintenance and increase of domestic prosperity is the certainty that gold imports will continue in large amounts until the close of the year. Reports which come to New York from the middle West and far West tell of constantly increasing strength in money resources, notwithstanding the somewhat disappointing harvests of this year.

Big Earnings Seen

Occasionally the public gets glimpses of the great earnings of the industrial corporations. Some of these are known to be phenomenal. They explain, in part, the heavy increase in bank deposits and also in the lack of demand for funds, although one or two of the larger industrial engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war seem to have lacked skillful management.

The trouble, for instance, with the Remington Company—if there was real trouble—was due not to stagnation or lack of profits, but really to congestion of war orders. The fact that William Rockefeller is giving his counsel and assistance to this corporation—which is enormously rich—is sufficient to justify the belief that out of the congestion of riches will come orderly and scientific business management which will make these riches available.

Every day there is comment upon the influence of the house of J. P. Morgan & Co. in maintaining and increasing our financial strength. The business done by this house as the commercial agents of Great Britain must be enormous, and it is recognized that this business has been very skillfully handled.

YES UNCLE, THERE STANDS ONE OF THE STRONGEST BANKS THERE IS IN THIS COUNTRY AND I'M VERY PROUD TO STATE THAT I HELPED TO MAKE IT WHAT IT IS TODAY!



BUT THIS IS HOW HE DID IT



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SPEED OF STARS

Through Heavens—Some of The Less Luminous and Older Attain Amazing Speed of Two Hundred Miles a Second.

(New York Evening Sun.)

So enormous are stellar distances that casual observers of the heavens would never suspect that the "fixed" stars, as they are often called, are actually moving, or rather rushing, through the universe with velocities measured by miles per second and exceeding the swiftest flight of a cannon ball.

A few exceptional stars spoken of as "runaways" have the almost inconceivable velocity of 100 to 200 miles per second. Stellar velocities from 10 to 20 miles a second are common, and many stars, especially those that are extremely faint, are moving with velocities more than double this amount. There seems strong grounds for a belief that a decrease in the brightness of the stars is accompanied by increase of speed. The brighter and younger stars are comparatively sluggish and as a star increases in age and passes its zenith of brightness its luminosity falls away with cooling temperature and its speed increases. The dark stars, of whose existence we now have many proofs, are doubtless traveling through space much more rapidly than their brilliant neighbors.

How immeasurable must be the distance that separates the stars from each other and from us that they can continue their journeys without interfering with each other's motions in the least. It has been stated as a law of stellar motions that the stars pursue their paths through the universe in dependence and uninfluenced in the main by each other's presence.

Of course systems of double or multiple stars, and systems like our own solar system, which consists of a central sun encircled by dark satellites, have their relative motions undisturbed by the outward motion which is shared by all. The entire system in such a case is translated through space as a single unit.

Collisions between stars are rare. It is believed that the flashing forth of "temporary" stars in caused by the collision or near approach of stars or possibly by the passage of a star through dark or faintly luminous nebulous matter, but within the last 2,000 years not more than a score of temporary stars have been noted. So stupendous is the scale upon which the universe is fashioned that the millions and millions of stars, nebulae and star clusters that compose it evidently pursue their journey onward ceaselessly and rapidly with no deviation from a straight line and undisturbed in the slightest degree by neighboring stars. Orbital revolutions exist in double and multiple star systems, but the motion onward through the stellar universe of these systems as well as single stars shows no tendency whatever to follow a closed curve. We have not the slightest reason for suspecting that there is a central sun in the stellar system. All observed stellar motions, with no exceptions, are rectilinear or straightforward. It is possible that stars may at times actually collide or approach so closely that they are disintegrated but we would conclude from observation that such cases are the exception rather than the rule.

Hope and ambition are all right, but if you wish to play in the big leagues you must possess that natural gift which enable you to hit the ball.

The people which brood over their troubles evidently want to hatch out more.

A Full House Indeed

Never have we carried such an immense stock and were fortunate to place all our orders for Fall Goods before the real raise set in.

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New York, Chicago, San Francisco

Friday--Hazel Dawn and Owen Moore in "Under Cover"

THE WASHINGTON